

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

of 1866, in the wonderful war of Prussia against Austria. The two Prussian Princes, Frederick William and Frederick Charles, who commanded in the field in the Prussia-Austrian war, will doubtless also be in command in the present campaign, and Gen. Manteuffel, who demonstrated his genius in the war of 1866, will again be in immediate command of the army.

It will be seen that in both armies there are Commanders of great talent and experience. Among the subordinate officers there are many who took part in one or other of the campaigns of the last fifteen years, and in the rank and file of both armies there are to be found, in greater or lesser numbers, troops who served in these wars, and who will, therefore, bring to the service those valuable military qualities which are only acquired by actual experience before the enemy.

General Charnerier will be appointed to the command of the French reserves and be named Marshal of France.

National politics, party movements, and other such matters, are now thrown completely in the shade, and superseded, for a time, by the exciting news from Europe, which now almost entirely attracts public attention. If the threatened war goes on, it will be the most important that has taken place since the era of the first Napoleon, when he prostrated so many of the old European thrones, and set up new ones for his brothers, and fought, until his final overthrow, against a "world in arms." Its results no one can, at this time, foresee, nor its duration be calculated. Opinions are various. Some think it will be short as well as sharp and decisive; others that it will be protracted. It will be our duty to chronicle regularly its progress, in as accurate a manner as possible, from the sources of information open to us.

The North German Lloyd's steamer Hermann was to have sailed on Saturday from New York with a full complement of passengers, the U. S. mails, \$75,000 in specie, &c., for Bremen, and every preparation was made for the voyage until the trip was stopped by a cable message from the Lloyds to Oelrichs & Co., which stated simply that "the Hermann must not leave." The Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers will cease their trips.

A dispatch from Rome dated yesterday says: "The Pope wishes to proclaim the infallibility dogma, which was recently voted in the Ecumenical Council, on Sunday, the 24th instant. Leave of absence for three months will then be granted to those Fathers desiring it, and those who choose to remain may discuss the minor questions yet undisposed of."

The foreign papers publish what they call "plans of the campaign," between France and Prussia, where the war is to commence, what movements are to be made, &c. But this is evidently, all mere supposition. Neither Bismarck nor Napoleon would communicate publicly their military designs or intentions for each other's information.

In the multiplicity of reports from Europe, received by cable dispatches, it is difficult to winnow actual facts from mere rumors. Matters are yet, in rather a chaotic state—and by, when the great movements commence, we shall have, probably, the news in a more regular and correct form.

At Philadelphia, yesterday, the range of the thermometer is reported at 103 to 105—higher than was ever known there. On Saturday, at Cincinnati, it was 86, at Chicago 80, at Louisville 90, and St. Louis 96 to 100. At New York it was 93, with a number of cases of sunstroke.

Several of the preachers in New York, introduced the subject of the European war, into their sermons yesterday. Beecher especially. So did Dr. Newman, in a sermon he preached yesterday in Washington.

The German population of the American cities are holding meetings to express their moral and material sympathies with their country in the expected struggle between France and Prussia.

Rev. Mr. Munsey has been lecturing and preaching in Lynchburg, to crowded audiences.

RESULTS OF CONGRESS.—The adjournment leaves the income tax, though reduced in amount, with some internal taxes; it has patched up a fragment of tariff monopoly; a currency measure which will rather expand than contract irredeemable paper issues; a funding bill which may not be available to any practical extent; a new naturalization law, which obstructs the freedom of elections; an enforcement bill to meet party requirements in the South, which, in some of its details, is most offensively inquisitorial; a grudging admission of Georgia at the last moment; but finally doing nothing whatever in behalf of American shipping and commerce, the importance of which the President vainly attempted in the last hours of the session to impress upon Senators and Representatives, in view of the great war now threatened in Europe. Much was done, however, by Congress for railroad land-grabbing, which, probably, it considers a set-off or sufficient substitute for American shipping.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Amongst the curious bills against the incorporation of Washington that have come to light is an account of \$173,437 for coal furnished to the Centre market. This bill for coal was looked into, when it was found that three tons went to the Centre market and the rest was delivered all over the city, to various colored persons, and to a number of colored churches in various suburban localities.

John C. Cook, of Washington, has purchased of Capt. Webb Maddox, of Fauquier county, Virginia, the thoroughbred stallion "Jack Alexander," for \$1,500. "Jack Alexander" is by the famous four-mile racer Red Eye, who was by Boston, dam by Prince Albert, and granddam by Gohanna. Jack Alexander is a beautiful blood bay, sixteen hands two inches high, and weighs eleven hundred and fifty pounds.

THE CAPITOL AT RICHMOND.—It has been found on removing that part of the floor of the room of the Supreme Court of Appeals which did not fall on the 27th of April last, that the "sleepers" fell down immediately on the floor planks being prized up. There was a slight connection between them and the girder, but none between them and the wall. The latter had left them. The wall is disclosed to be in a worse condition than reported by the architects. It may have to come down.—State Journal.

The Balhazar arrived from Montevideo, reports having passed, on the 26th of May, a lack vessel of about one thousand tons burden on fire from stem to stern. Apparently she had a cargo of petroleum.

An anti-Chinese Convention in San Francisco has instructed its President to inform the six Chinese companies of that city that it is unsafe for Chinamen to come to the United States.

Admiral Porter is fully sustained by President Grant in his desire that Congress should provide for a large addition of numerical force of men in our navy; that all our sea-going vessels may be fitted out; that sixty 15 inch guns be procured; and that the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy as to the requirements of naval service be promptly and favorably considered.

One of the associates of the Dearing brothers charged with killing Policeman Murphy a short time since, in Baltimore on Saturday evening threatened and otherwise endeavored to intimidate an important witness against the accused from appearing in the case to give testimony. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On yesterday afternoon a train from Philadelphia to Cape May ran into a carriage at Woodbury, N. J. Two ladies and a gentleman were in the carriage two of whom were killed and the other fatally injured. A collision took place on the Troy and Boston Railroad between a freight and passenger train on Saturday and four persons were injured.

The Knights of Pythias suit to prevent John Stolz from acting as Grand Chancellor of the Order was decided in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas on Saturday. The decision sustains the injunction against Stolz, and declares illegal the removal of Philip Lowry, Jr., from the position.

On Saturday the counsel on the part of the State of Maryland entered suit in the Court of Appeals to recover from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad \$250,000, due on account of the capitation tax on the Washington Branch for the first six months of the present year.

M. Prevost Paradol, the newly appointed French Minister to the U. S., was presented to President Grant on Saturday. The usual interchange of official courtesies took place, but there was no allusion made to the existing hostilities in Europe.

Justice John White of Hoboken, who has been acting as agent for a wealthy property holder, has been caught forging receipts for taxes to the amount of \$330. The owner yesterday found his property advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes!

Saturday and yesterday were the warmest days of the season, and yesterday is generally considered the warmest known in this vicinity for many years. There were seven fatal cases of sunstroke in Baltimore during Saturday and yesterday.

On Wednesday evening the German citizens of Baltimore purpose holding a grand mass meeting at Monument Square, to give expression to their sympathy with Prussia in the coming contest in Europe.

John G. Nicolay, formerly Private Secretary of President Lincoln, and late U. S. Consul at Paris, has accepted the position of managing editor of the Chicago Republican.

The bank of Messrs. Harvey & Hudson, at Norwich, England, has stopped. Great crowds of excited people collected about the building. It is said that Harvey one of the partners died.

The new pastor of the Bethel African M. E. Church, Willis R. Revels, a brother of Senator Hiram Revels, delivered his inaugural sermon in Baltimore yesterday.

Diphtheria is said to be prevailing to an alarming extent in some of the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland.

Our Maryland exchanges say that the wheat crop has turned out well, and that there will be an excellent crop of corn.

Whittemore is said to be making arrangements to take the field as a candidate for election next fall to the Forty second Congress.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Lynchburg News says:—It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company intend employing immediately one thousand Chinese to work on the construction of the road. They are induced to take this step, it is said, because of the unreliability of the colored laborers who have left and are still leaving the road in large numbers.

A little son of Mr. Frank L. Fred, of Loudoun county, was seriously injured on Saturday by the kick of a horse, breaking and fracturing the bone in such a manner, as to force splinters of it through the flesh. Dr. Luck, of Middleburg, was called in, and under his skillful treatment, we learn the little sufferer is doing well.

Mr. David Graham, an old, much respected and wealthy citizen of Orange county, died at his residence on Wednesday last.

C. J. FAULKNER.—We notice in several of our exchanges a letter from Col. W. H. Lamon dated June 24th, 1870, to Col. John E. Schley of Jefferson Co., West Va., relative Mr. Chas. J. Faulkner. This letter states that the writer (who was the intimate friend and constant associate of the late President) had frequent conversations with Mr. Lincoln about Mr. Faulkner, in which Mr. Lincoln expressed his high regard for Mr. F., and his regret at the injustice which he considered done to him by his arrest and imprisonment on his return from France. It is also stated that in January 1865, hearing that Mr. Faulkner was living a retired life in Virginia, and taking no part in the war, Mr. Lincoln addressed to him an autograph letter inviting him to return to his home and offering him protection of the government. The supposition is that Mr. Faulkner failed to receive this letter.

In Mr. Lamon's last conversation with Mr. Lincoln, only the day previous to his assassination, and when the former was about starting to Richmond, which had just fallen, Mr. Lincoln's last injunction was "Be sure you don't return from Richmond without bringing Faulkner with you."—Free Press.

TROUBLE AMONG THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Last evening, a mass meeting or convocation of all Knights of Pythias of this District took place at the O. B. N., which meeting was called by the general committee, was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th street, and was very largely attended, every lodge of the jurisdiction being represented. Mr. A. T. Cavis, of No. 11, presided, with Mr. Joseph Stewart, of No. 6, secretary. Mr. G. J. Foxwell offered a series of resolutions, which were referred to a committee, of which Mr. R. Brown, of No. 14, was chairman. This committee subsequently reported the resolutions with a few amendments, and after they had been discussed at considerable length they were adopted. The resolutions provide for the formation of a temporary grand lodge, adhering to the laws of the order, and provision is made for a full report of the subordinate lodges in which there are no P. C.'s; and that the members of the subordinate lodge will continue their organizations as permanent. The president was authorized to convene the grand lodge prior to the 27th inst., and we understand it will be convened on the 23d inst.—Washington Star.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY RAILROAD.—A Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, of Virginia, will be held at the Girard House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of July instant, to let, by contract, the whole of said work from the Potomac River to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in Roanoke County, Va.

By order of the Board,

G. H. BARRELL,

Secretary Executive Committee.

There will also be a meeting of the Board of Directors at the same place on the 20th instant.

The Opinion of Chief Justice Chase, in the Circuit Court of the U. S., District of Virginia, S. M. Shoemaker vs. J. S. French, touching certain railroad matters. [Having published Judge Hill's opinion in this case, we are requested to publish the following opinion of Judge Chase, also.]

The matter now submitted for consideration arises upon a petition for the remission of certain fines imposed for contempt of the order of this court by the district judge sitting in this cause at chambers.

The case in substance is this: The Alexandria Railroad Company commenced in the Alexandria county circuit court a suit in equity against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company for the purpose of establishing its title to the railroad of Alexandria to Washington, possession of which had been usurped by the defendant, organized upon a pretence, but fraudulent title. There were numerous parties, plaintiffs and defendants, to this suit who need not be mentioned.

The court decided the substantial controversy in favor of the complainants, and decreed the restoration of the road; and, on appeal, this decree was affirmed by the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

In the bill the complainant described itself as the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company, by James S. French, president.

While this suit was pending the Adams Express Company commenced a suit in this court against William H. Marbury, the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, and others, in which an order was made by this court for the appointment of receivers of the road, when the decree in the case of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company vs. the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company was affirmed by the Virginia Court of Appeals.

The Adams Express Company was not a party to the suit in the State court, nor was the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company a party to the suit in the Federal court.

The road, however, was in the possession of the officers of the national court, who could not be rightfully displaced, except by an order of the court which appointed them.

A third suit was commenced in this court by S. M. Shoemaker against J. S. French, the object of which was to restrain French from acting as President of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company, personally or by any agent, or in any way contrary to the intent of certain contracts to which he was a party, dated December 6, 1867. In this suit an injunction was allowed, and a cross bill was filed by French, setting up counter equities. A decree has now been made in this case, perpetuating the injunction under some modifications.

During the progress of these various litigations the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company was reorganized; and upon a new election of officers Samuel M. Shoemaker was chosen president, and certain other parties directors, but the validity of this organization and of the new election was contested by the former president, French, and the members of the old board. The questions thus arising were litigated in the Circuit Court of the United States, which Shoemaker and French were parties by bill, cross bill, answers, replications, and evidence.

In this state of things, upon the petition of Shoemaker, as president of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company, and with the consent of the complainants, an order was made in the case of the Adams Express Company vs. Marbury and others, declaring the receivers appointed for the custody of the road, and directing them to deliver possession, according to the prayer of the petitioner, to the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company, without prejudice, however, to any party or interest in the case of Shoemaker vs. French.

This order was clearly intended to place the road temporarily under the control of the corporation represented by the new president and officers.

It would have been according to the usual practice in equity to require sufficient bond to secure the contestants of their title against damage, but this was matter of discretion with the judge.

On the day when the order was made, the sheriff of Alexandria county, having in his hand a writ of possession from the Alexandria county circuit court, previously issued under the decree affirmed by the Court of Appeals, proceeded to put the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company in possession of the road, made a return on the 22d of March, 1870, reciting that the road had been delivered by the receivers to Shoemaker as president, in pursuance of the order of the Circuit Court of the United States, and declaring the writ in his hands "executed as per endorsement above."

The effect of this return was the adoption and recognition by the sheriff of the act of the receivers under the order of this court as his own act. Thus, by the concurrent action of the officers of this court and the officers of the State court, the road was put into the possession of the corporation under the organization represented by Shoemaker.

Upon the filing of this return in the State court, Nathaniel Boush and George H. Thompson, claiming to be directors of the Company, by their counsel, H. O. Clanchette and L. R. Taylor, applied to that court to set aside this return, and order a new writ of possession, stating at the same time the existence of the injunction of this court in the case of Shoemaker vs. French. This order was made; the new writ was issued, and the parties holding under the order of this court were summarily turned out of possession. The injunction against French was then in full force; and though such an injunction is probably inoperative to restrain proceedings by suitors in a State court in a suit brought before the suit in which the injunction is allowed, it was entitled to respect and obedience by French, or any person acting under or in concert with him, to procure a supplementary order or of direction not resulting necessarily from a decree or judgment in a prior suit.

And this was the character of the proceeding now instituted. In form it was not a proceeding by French; but we must shut our eyes to the character of the whole litigation, if we would exclude the perception of the fact that the whole proceeding was upon his prompting and under his direction. In substance, it was an attempt to give to a decree, in favor of the railroad company, an operation in favor of one set of contestants for the control and direction of its affairs. It is claimed, indeed, that the suit on which it was enforced was by French, as president. But this was not so. The suit was by the Railroad Company.

The introduction of the name of the president in office when the suit was brought into the description of the company produced nothing. It was a mere surrogue. The company might change its office repeatedly while the suit was pending, and upon final decree in its favor the officers then existing would be entitled to whatever rights had been adjudged to the company.

What was done by French, or rather upon his suggestion, in this case was prohibited by the injunction, and if done with knowledge was in contempt.

It is unnecessary to consider another view in which the disregard of the order of this court is justly liable to censure. The road, when the second writ of possession was issued, was in possession of Shoemaker, as president of the company, subject, however, to the result of the litigation in the suit of French against him. The corporation under his presidency was, in fact, a substituted receiver, and no receiver in possession under the order of one court can be rightfully interfered with under the direction of another.

The propriety of the order discharging the former receivers and putting the corporation under either set of officers in possession may perhaps be questioned, but the proper place to question it was in the court where it was made, and not in another jurisdiction.

The inference from what has been said is, that the proceeding of the petitioner now before the court was technically, at least, in contempt of the jurisdiction and order of this court. But intentional contempt is earnestly disclaimed in the petition for remission. The counsel concerned expressly declare that they acted under a full conviction that they were simply maintaining, by rightful action, the rights of their clients, the complicated character of the litigation may, at least, excuse this conviction, and it had support in the views taken by the court whose decree the writ of possession was intended to enforce, and their clients acted under their advice. Under these circumstances, and being well assured that no future similar interference with the orders of this court will be attempted, we have determined to remit the fines heretofore imposed, and they are accordingly remitted.

Dr. Josephus Anderson, of Jacksonville, Florida, has written a vigorous article in the Southern Christian Advocate in favor of Methodist union. He was a delegate to the late Southern General Conference, but was unable to be present.

On Thursday, August 4th, the first National Camp Meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will commence at Oakington M.D., on the Camp Ground, now being used by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, July 18, 1870.	
WHEAT, Superfine	\$5 75 @ 6 00
Extra	6 75 @ 7 25
Family	7 50 @ 8 00
Family choice	8 25 @ 8 50
WHEAT, White prime	1 40 @ 1 50
Good	1 35 @ 1 40
Red, prime	1 40 @ 1 50
Good	1 35 @ 1 40
Common to fair	1 10 @ 1 20
COBBLER, White	1 10 @ 1 15
Mixed	1 05 @ 1 10
Yellow	1 04 @ 1 08
RYE	1 06 @ 1 09
OATS	0 90 @ 0 95
BUTTER	0 20 @ 0 23
Common to middling	0 10 @ 0 12
EGGS	0 18 @ 0 20
IRISH POTATOES	0 25 @ 0 30
ONIONS, weight	0 17 @ 0 18
LARD	0 75 @ 0 78
BACON, Hams, sugar-cured	0 23 @ 0 25
Sides	0 17 @ 0 18
Shoulders	0 14 @ 0 15
GREEN APPLES, per bushel	1 00 @ 2 50
PLASTER, Ground, per ton of 2000 lbs.	11 00 @ 12 00
Ground, in bags	10 00 @ 11 00
Lumber	5 50 @ 6 00
SALT, G'd. Alum (Liverpool)	1 40 @ 1 50
Liverpool line	2 30 @ 2 40
Park's Island nominal	0 45 @ 0 50
WOOL, Common Unwashed	0 28 @ 0 30
Washed	0 42 @ 0 45
Morino, unwashed	0 28 @ 0 30
Morino, washed	0 40 @ 0 45
RYE, White	1 50 @ 1 75
ST. MACP. 100 lbs	25 @ 26
HAY, per ton from the cars	18 00 @ 20 00

REMARKS.—The market for Wheat opens active and firm, with light receipts; offerings of 100 bushels red, with sales at 145 and 150 for prime samples. Corn is quiet, many samples being withdrawn; offerings of 582 bushels mixed, with sales at 111. Rye is nominal. Oats are steady; sales of 245 bushels at 62; quality inferior. Other articles are unchanged.

MARINE LIST.

SUN. ROSE.....1 49 MOON SETS.....10 33

SUN. SETS.....2 22 HIGH WATER M.D. 00 00

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JULY 18.

ARRIVED.

Schrs E. R. Kirk, Jersey City, and Princess, New York, to American C. & C.

SAILED.

Steamer Utility, Allyn's Point, and schrs E. R. Kirk, Jersey City, and Princess, Boston, by American C. & C.

MEMORANDA.

Schr White Foam, Milliken, hence at Providence 15th inst.

Schrs J. A. Garrison, Grace, and L. A. Danon, hence, Shephard, hence at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Carlin Heyer, Poland, hence at Boston 15th inst.

Schr J. H. Huddell, Jr., Sharp, hence at Boston 15th inst.

Schr Whitney Long, Hayes, hence at Boston 15th inst.

CANAL COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS—TO-DAY.

Boat C. L. Brangle, to Boyce & Co.; boats E. F. C. Young, A. Walsh, W. M. Bramhall, Eagle, Henry Kenney, E. Beyer, Harvey Fisk, A. J. Thomas, W. W. Shephard, M. Leman, A. Perkins, Alex. Ray, W. J. Booth, and Thomas H. Ellis, to American Coal Co.; boats G. W. C. Wright, to American Coal Co.; boats G. W. C. Wright, to American Coal Co.

DEPARTURES.

Boats J. W. Schanck, H. Delaford, W. J. Shreve, E. F. C. Young, Park Agnew, W. M. Bramhall, A. Walsh, Eagle, C. L. Brangle, Henry Kenney and E. Beyer, for Cumberland.

OVERLAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Fauquier county, rendered on the 22d of April, 1870, in the suit of Dulany vs. Dulany's executor, the undersigned, Commissioner for that purpose, do hereby offer for sale, on the 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1870, that being Court day, at the front door of the Court House, in Warrenton, that valuable and well-known tract of land, called "LOVERLAND," of which Cassius Dulany died seized, containing about 1200 acres.

This is considered one of the most valuable farms in Piedmont Va.; lies near Thoroughfare station, on both sides of the Manassas Gap R.R. is convenient to stores, mills and churches, and is well adapted to grazing and the growth of all kinds of grains. The MANSION HOUSE is large and commodious, but somewhat out of repair. Purchasers are invited to examine this fine and beautiful estate, which will be shown them by Mr. Bladen T. Dancy, who lives on adjoining farm. It will be divided into smaller farms to suit the wishes of purchasers. A plat showing this land and its divisions will be exhibited on day of sale.

We are authorized by the decree to sell at private bids, and invite private sale before day of sale.

TERMS.—One fourth of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale; the residue in three equal payments at one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale; the title to be retained until the last payment in full is received and the purchaser has completed his purchase.

EPPA HUNTON, Comm'r.

W. H. PAYNE, Comm'r.

R. GOSS, Aucr. Fauquier co., 18-1d

THE OPINION OF THE WASHINGTON

Press on the Great Curative

GAUTIER'S NATIVE WINE BITTERS

are in general demand by the weak, debilitated, and dyspeptic on account of the great virtue they possess. These Bitters, we are proud to say, contain more virtue than a great many medicines, and certainly more than any we have ever used, and we know of many severe cases of dyspepsia and chills that have been radically cured by their use.

R. M. LAWSON,

JANNEY & CO.,

Agents for this city

18-1w

FOR RENT.—The three-story DWELLING HOUSE, No. 67 south Fairfax st.—Possession given Aug. 15, or earlier if vacated. Mr. E. Rosenthal has the key. Apply for terms to

J. S. GARDNER,

18-1w

SAVED GOODS at greatly reduced prices

at

WM. F. BROOKES,

179 King Street.

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WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR!

CONTAINING,

IN A SOLUBLE CONDITION, EVERY ELEMENT NECESSARY TO THE GROWTH OF THE PLANT AND THE FORMATION OF THE GRAIN.

Each article entering into the composition of the Vegetator

IS A MANURE BY ITSELF.

and are all carefully analyzed before they are used.

WE OWN OUR MANUFACTORY,

give attention to every detail of its preparation, and hence

KNOW EVERY BAG

which leaves our Works come fully up to the standard, which twenty-five years' experience in the trade satisfies us forms

A PERFECT MANURE.

THE VEGETATOR

is prepared with great care from the best materials which our resources enable us to command, is uniform in quality, and in good condition for drilling.

Thus combining in proper proportion the stimulating and nourishing properties, and while the plant is furnished with food for its present growth, there is held in reserve a sufficient quantity of nourishment to supply the grain or pod to maturity.

We recommend its application on

CORN, WHEAT, FRUIT TREES, and GARDEN VEGETABLES

\$56 PER TON

WM. WHITELOCK & CO.,

41 South street, Baltimore, Md.

For sale by W. H. IRWIN and THOS. PERRY,

sp 16—600m Alexandria, Va.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ALEXANDRIA PLANING MIL